sho was received with great cheering. The Governor said in part:

The Governor said in part:

It is particularly gratifying to me, after a tour of nearly two weeks throughout this great State to come before an audience of my fellow-Republicans [Cheers] and to assure them that the estimates made in some of the papers as to the size of the Republican plurality next Tuesday are so conservative that they are ridiculous.

A few nights acomy distinguished opponent issued some challenges here and dared me to take up the issue of Rumapo. He said that no utterance of mine upon the question had ever been seen or heard, and that until forced to act as the executive that horrible monster to him, stalked throughout the length and breadth of the State.

those who invest or have deposited their funds there.

I has been stated that some of the banks lave reduced their rate of interest as a result of their tax. Those banks that found it recessary to do that had already been paying the increase d interest upon deposits for the lurrose, as is shown by the banking delatinent report, of attracting, not the savings of the poor, but the savings of these who put their money in them that they might escape taxation entirely and if these men who have reduced the rate of interest upon the deposits were full in their statements, they would not have reduced it by one-half of 1 per cent, a sum so insignificant that they would have been obliged to have increased their clerical force to have made the computation upon the books of deposits.

A PROMISE.

A PROMISE.

I can only say, in conclusion, that there as nothing occurred during the past two has nothing occurred during the past two years that you, my Republican or Democratic friends, need feel ashamed of, and that if re lected I shall give to the discharge of the duty of the office such care and attention as is possible, and an attempt—no, not an attempt, but the certainty of building up and making still greater the State in which we are so much interested.

for whose interest he has acted ought to stand by him. He has reduced taxes and made the public service more effective and has given the State a clean and efficient business administration HILL'S HANDFUL OF MUD.

He ought to be re-lected for the good work he has done as Governor. He ought to be

re lected for the good he will be able to do re lected as a rebuke to the outrageous and unfounded personal attack that has been made upon him by opponents who are trying to obscure and get away from the real issues of the campaign. We ought to make it known that a long life of probity and distinguished public service cannot be effaced by a handful of mud and that that kind of politics doesn't so in our State. SHALL ROOSEVELT BE SUSTAINED?

The national issue of this political campaign, in its most important and practical aspect, is whether President Roosevelt shall be sustained in his administration of the

National Government.

Will the people of the United States elect a House of Representatives with a Republican majority to work in harmony with the President and with the Republican majority of the Senate, so that he may go on as he has begua, with an effective government, working out practically the plans for improving sions the lines upon which the legislative and executive branches agree; or will the people elect a House with a Democratic majority which will be hostile to the President iority which will be hostile to the President, will not agree with him upon any course of conduct, and will hinder and embarrass him in all his efforts for the public good during the remainder of his present term of office?

There ought to be no indifference upon this question among the people of the State of New York. There ought to be no uncertain or faint answer to the question. If the people of the State feel toward the President as they did when they elected him their Governor in 1868 and as they did when they gave the electoral vote of the State to him for Vice-President in 1860, they will answer Still more, if they think better of him now than they did then, as I believe they do; if they think he has made a good President, as I think they are proud of him as I think they are proud of him manly and noble qualities, his courage, his frankness, his freedom from guile and double dealing, the genuineness of his republican simplicity, the sincerity of his love of country and of his countrymen, the rugged strength of his character, the exceptional power of his trained intelligence, the wise thoughtfulness and boldness with which he is grapplink problems of government when smaller and self-selfy politic men would temporte—then the people of the President's own State will do their duty by him as he is doing his duty by them, and will send Representatives to Congress at the coming election who will stand by him and work with him for the good of the Country. This is a patriotic duty in every Congressional district of the United States. will not agree with him upon any course of

country. This is a patriotic duty in every Congressional district of the United States, but there is a special obligation resting upon the people of New York to support and hold up the hands of a son of New York when he erves support. WORE OF THE ADMINISTRATION.

WORE OF THE ADMINISTRATION.

I am not going to talk about what the Republican Administration at Washington has done further than to say that I believe it has been honest and efficient and that it has accomplished successfully many difficult tasks, avoided many dangers and attained many of the results beneficial and creditable to the country. I think its policies have been justified and its conduct of affairs approved by their fruits, and that it is entitled to a continuance of public confidence.

CONGRESS HAS DONE WELL. It will be difficult to find a better record of wise and painstaking legislative performances than is furnished by the Republican majority in the present Congress. Besides desling with all of the great appropriation of Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.—Adv.

bills, wi th their multitude of difficult questions af ecting the public welfare, in their first sess ion they relieved the industry and property of the country from the burden of the w. w. revenue taxes, they settled by an admiri ble statute the long-vexed question of the Isthmian canal; they inaugurated a new syst im for the irrigation of arid lands in the Wes t; they worked out and adopted laws for the safe government of the Philippine Islands, exhibiting a high order of constructive ab lity. All those great measures received most ithorough and careful consideration and in volved patient and laborious work in commutate and instructive discussion in both houses.

integrated the size of the Republican plurality next Tuesday are so conservative that they are ridiculous.

A few nights are my distinguished opponent sayed some challenges here and dared me too utterance of mine upon the question had ever been seen or heard, and that until forced to act as the executive that horrible monster to him, stalked throughout the length and the state of the State.

The first district of the state of New York Theodore Roseveit; and that in a speech subsequent to my first nomination, it took the same such a recommendation as resulted in the effective of the State. It therefore, have not merely as had, a subsequent of laws which repealed the charter of the Ramapo Compared, and the performances are such a recommendation as resulted in the effective of that bill, to say whether I could control fin or not I don't know anything also in the event of the election of the introduce of that bill, to say whether I could control fin or not I don't know anything also in the event of the election of the introduce of that bill, to say whether I could control fin or not I don't know anything also in the event of the election of the introduce of that bill, to say whether I could control fin or not I don't know anything also in the event of the election of the introduce of that bill, to say whether I could control fin or not I don't know anything also in the event of the election of the introduce of that bill, to say whether I could control fin or not I don't know anything also in the event of the election of the introduce of that bill, to say whether I could control in or not I don't know anything also in the event of the election of the introduce of that bill, to say whether I could control in the country to the country of the state of the country in the country of the state of the country in which are an order to the co

Secretary Root followed the Governor. His speech is given in full:

Speech of Secretary Root.

FELLOW CITIZENS AND FELLOW TOWNSMEN:
It a pleasure to come home and to meet you here in this familiar and historic place, and to say that as a citizen of New York I have been proud of Gov. Odell's administration during the past two years. Standing a little aside from the daily events and specific discussions of State administration, and looking from outside upon the general course of affairs, it has seemed to me that the people of the State owe the Governor a debt of gratitude for what he has done in their interest. He has shown himself a strong man and an honest one in the Governor's chair as he has always been in business and in politics. He is familiar with business affairs and with business men and he knows all the men in politics and can weigh and measure them, and cannot easily be deceived. He has had the courage to do disagreeable things in the public interest and has made some enemies by it, and the people of the State for whose interest he has acted ought to

LABORER AND CONSUMER ALWAYS PROFT

IN THE END.

The industrial history of the last half century is a history first, of the steady increase of productive power, and second only to that of the continual struckle between these four interests the brains, the capital, the laborer, and the consumer, to secure what each considers to be a fair share of the benefits of the increased wealth. That struckle will continue so long as the increase of productive power and the added increments of wealth that come from that increase, continue Capital and brains always get the advantage at first. The first fruits of each new increase of productive power, whether through invention or through organization, come to them. But our industrial history shows that the laborer and the consumer slowly but surely wrest their share of the advantage from capital and secure it for themselves. The organizers of the Sugar Trust made a great deal of money for themselves, but we are getting sugar now for less than it cost to make it before the Sugar Trust was formed. The organizers of the Standard Oil Company have made a great deal of money, but the poorest American farmer is lighting his little house to-night at trifling cost more brilliantly than palaces were lighted a century ago; and these are the consumers' shares of the wealth created by the brains and capital of the sugar company and the Standard Oil Company.

Wages Doubled in Pierre S.

WAGES DOUBLED IN FIFTY YEARS.
While the 937,000 wage earners of 1850 increased to 5,316,000 in 1900, the wages paid to them increased from \$236,000,000 in 1850 to

THIRDS.

On the other hand, while \$533,000,000 invested in manufactures in 1850 had swelled to \$9,35,000,000 in 1960, every dollar of capital so invested in 1960 received less than one-third of the return that every dollar of capital received in 1850. Thus, while the returns of capital seem great because they are massed together and the returns of labor seem small because they are scattered, capital's proportionate share of the new wealth is constantly decreasing and labor's proportionate share of it is constantly increasing. And the wages of one man's labor in manufacture is to-day equal to the profit of six times as much money employed in manufacture as it was equal to in 1850. The same change is shown in the decrease in the rates of interest for the use of money. In 1850 the capitalist could get for the use of his money 7 or 8 per cent. while now he is reduced to 3 or 4 per cent. THIRDS.

Not only have the wages of labor increased, but the cost of food and clothing has decreased. In 1860 wheat flour ranged from \$8 to \$9 a barrel, in the first half of 1902 it ranged from \$3.75 to \$1.75 a barrel.

In 1850 fair Rio coffee ranged from 75 cents to 115 cents per pound; in the first half of 1902 it ranged from 85 cents per pound; in the first half of 1902 it ranged from 85 cents per pound; in the first half of 1902 it sranged from 85 cents per pound; in the first half of 1902 is ranged from \$10.25 cents per pound.

In 1850 sait messed pork ranged from \$10.25 to \$11.875 per barrel; in 1900, before the failure of the corn crop of 1901, it ranged from \$10.25 to \$11.875 per barrel.

In 1850 fine sait was \$1.19 per barrel; in October, 1901, it was 65 cents per barrel.

In 1850 calico prints ranged from 95 cents to 10 cents per yard; in 1902 they were 5 cents per yard.

In 1850 print cloths ranged from 53 cents to 55 cents per yard.

In 1869 to 1872 Amiska ginghams ranged from 13 cents to 16 cents; in 1901 and 1902 they ranged from 2.60 cents to 3.3 cents per yard.

In 1869 to 1872 Amiska ginghams ranged from 13 cents to 16 cents; in 1901 and 1902 they ranged from 4.75 cents to 55 cents per yard.

From 1877 to 1887 men's kid boots ranged from \$20 to \$24 per dozen pairs; in 1901 they FOOD AND CLOTHING ARE CHEAPER.

yard
From 1877 to 1887 men's kid boots ranged
from \$20 to \$24 per dozen pairs; in 1901 they
ranged from \$18 to \$19 per dozen pairs.
From 1865 to 1875 women's solid grained

THE "SOHMER" HEADS THE LIST OF THE HIGHEST GRADE PIANOS.

PIANOS

Sohmer Building, Only Salesroom in Greater New York.

In women's dress goods, cotton alpaca has gone down from a range of from 9 to 11% cents per yard in 1880 and 1881 to 7.11

60 cents in 1900 and 1901.

Anthracite coal went up before the recent strike from \$3.35 in 1850 to \$4.50 in 1902, but bituminous coal has gone down from a range of \$5.50 to \$6 in 1857 to \$2.85 in 1902.

mobiles are of little account. Who owns the farm wagons? is the important question Let us keep our faith in American institutions and deal with the evils that are before us now and are to come hereafter, along the lines of the same beneficent system which has dealt successfully with every phase of the great struggle for the distribution of wealth in our past. The capacity of a people for self-government is shown by its ability to reject violent and destructive remedies and to proceed patiently with practical, common sense, separating the good from the bad, and checking and suppressing what is bad while holding on to what is good.

FEDERAL REGULATION OF TRUSTS

The Republican party proposes to follow this course, to regulate and curb and suppress the bad trusts rather than destroy the good and the bad together, and with them, the prosperity which brings such benefices results to all our country. The only Federal law to accomplish this result—the Sherman act—was passed by a Republican Congress against Democratic opposition. If you will read the speech made this month by Attorney-General Knox at Pittsburg, you will see how actively and with what successful results he is engaged in the enforcement of that law. The President has suggested an extension of the law. The Attorney-General, after careful study, has given his opinion that it can be extended and made more far reaching and effective. FEDERAL REGULATION OF TRUSTS.

DEMOCRATS IN OPPOSITION

DEMOCRATS IN OPPOSITION.

So far as it is possible to ascertain the attitude of the Democratic party, that party is again opposed to the effort on the part of the Federal Government to regulate and curb the evil of trusts. The Democratic candidate for Governor in our own State has formally put himself on record in violent opposition to what he calls "the astonishing centralizing policy of the Republican party." He said in his speech at the Manhattan Club last week:

"The proposal that the States are power-less to regulate their own affairs and that Federal control is the only means of preventing the abuse of corporate power is a stigma which comes with ill grace from a citizen of New York, whether he be the President of the United States or no. The fountain cannot rise above its source. If the intelligence of our people is not adequate to cope with the corporations which they created and to submit them to proper restraints, then it is doubtful. If the intelligence of the people of other States, combined in the Federal Congress, is adequate for such a mission. For my part, I believe that the State of New York, the Empire State of the Union, and all her sister States are themselves capable of dealing soberly and intelligently with the great interests that have been hern out of the enterprise, foresight and energy of their people."

continual approach to a good unders.

There is a continual approach toward a good understanding of the terms and relations which are dictated by a recognition of these mutual and reciprocal interests. If you will look back at the condition of the railroad business at the time of the Debs riots, then consider the relations since established between the railroad owners and the associated engineers. Bremen, trainmen and conductors under the leadership of Mr. Arthur, Mr. Sargent, Mr. Clarke and Mr. Morrissey, you will see a striking illustration of the progress to which I refer.

Another good illustration is to be found in the agreement made the other day between the tinplate manufacturers and their workmen, in which the workmen voluntarily agreed to a reduction of wages in order to

enable the manufacturers to underbid foreign competitors for the contract to supply tin cans for the Standard Oil product.

Another illustration is the agreement between employers and employed for the annual readjustment of wages throughout the greater part of the bituminous coal field.

The more intelligent the parties are, the more readily such relations are reached, and as we are all growing more intelligent, all learning all the time, the prospect is not dark, but bright.

ROOSEVELT AND THE COAL STRIKE.

ROOSEVELT AND THE COAL STRIKE.

When our President, in his brave and direct way, acting out of his deep feeling for the needs of his people, undertook to get coal for them against the coming winter by urging the substitution of peace for war in the anthracite region, Mr. Hill in New York and Mr. Olney in Boston condemned him but I have an idea that the people of the country do not agree with them; and I have an idea also that his action will prove in the end to have resulted, not merely in getting the coal, but in making a valuable contribution to the peaceful and reasonable process of development I have been describing.

PARCER IN DEMOCRATIC PROGRAMME.

DANGER IN DEMOCRATIC PROGRAMME.

tries without means and with the lowest earning capacity, to the extent of 17.24,377 since the year 1850, and these continual additions at the bottom of the scale of prosperity and earning power have continually kept down the average of earnings and of popular wealth.

More significant than all else is the fact that we have commenced this new century with over seventeen million children in school in the United States and over fifteen million of these in the public schools—children of the plain people, of free, law-abiding, self-respecting people, looking up to no superiors and wasters of their own lives children well fed, well housed, well nourished, looking forward with clear, bright eyes through the open gateways of boundless opportunity in this free republic where the highest rewards are to be won by individual enterprise and where not wealth nor birth nor social position, but the personal qualities of the min himself, whether he be rich or poor, are the sole title to the highest distinction and the greatest power.

Nor attromobiles, Btt parm wagons.

Let us not in fixing our gaze upon small evils, forget the greater good. The automobiles are of little account Who owns the farm wagons? is the important question for leasonate and arity procedure for poets; and these continuals distinction and the section and decay the people of the principle of protection and the people of the principle?" Far from it. They avow their unrepenting hostility to the principle of prevision of the tariff in order that the people of the country in the people of the country in the people of the country in the properity we have another protective tariff but the destruction of the p that away and this period of prosperity ends.

The specific ground upon which the Democratic party now says that it should be permitted to revise the tariff is that the tariff protects the trusts. Observe that they do not propose to confine themselves to cutting off the duties upon the articles made by the trusts, but their remedy is to destroy the protection of all American products and destroy the trusts by dragging them down in the general ruln. But consider their proposition regarding the trusts by themselves. The manufacturing trusts are protected by the tariff in common with all other producers of similar articles, and the census of 1900 showed that less than 15 per cent. of the manufactured product of the country was made by trusts.

If the duties which protect trust-made articles are unreasonably high, then they PROGRAMME OF KILLING THE TRUSTS.

If the duties which protect trust-made articles are unreasonably high, then they ought to be reduced as to all the producers without any reference to the question whether they are made by the trusts or not, and if the duties are reduced as to any of the producers they must be as to all. You do not hurt the trusts by such reduction unless you make the reduction so great that it will become unprofitable to mainfacture the articles in this country. If that is done you can kill the trusts, you can close their mills; you can turn their laborers out of employment, but you close the mills also of all other producers of similar articles, and you substitute for domestic production of the articles the importation of foreign articles.

AND PUTTING FOREIGN TRUSTS IN CONTROL.

AND PUTTING FOREIGN TRUSTS IN CONTROL. AND PUTTING FOREIGN TRUSTS IN CONTROL.

As the production of foreign articles is in a very great measure controlled by trusts, you substitute a foreign trust for an American trust. You abandon the remedy of American competition and substitute for it a foreign monopoly. As you pass along the line, gradually destroying industry after industry, you will speedily attain the biessings of free trade in exchange for the injuries of domestic production! Is this necessary? Is it reasonable? Is it worth the while to destroy American trusts by making American manufacture unprofitable? Surely this ought not to be done except as a last resort. Surely we ought first to give American competition a chance and see whether with wise laws and effective administration, preventing oppression and secret rebates and unfair practices. American competition will not ultitices. American competition will not ulti-mately take care of itself and take care of the trust question at the same time. MONOPOLIES CAN'T ENDURE

York, the Empire State of the Union, and all her sister State of the Union, and all her sister States are themselves capable of deading interests that have been the property of the enterprise, foresight and energy of their people."

So, speaking through the voice of its chosen standard bearer, the Democratic party, in this State at least, is against any Federal regulation of corporate combinations.

THE STRUGGLE MIST NEEDS BE.

The continually recurring contests between capital and labor are a necessary part in this great process of industrial development and distribution of wealth—each striving to get what it thinks to be its share and naturally differing about the proportions. There is no occasion to croan or to wring sur hands or to be alarmed over the process. It is natural and healthy and a process of industrial improvement. Of course, there are wrongs committed, unjustified and instreasing timely being remedied and just results are continually being remedied and just re

and drive your employer out of business because it is a trust?"

NATIONAL OWNERSHIP OF COAL MINES.

The second proposal of the Democratic party is contained in the plank of the New York platform adopted while the anthracite coal strike was at is height, and now famous as the "coal plank."

"We advocate the national ownership and operation of the anthracite coal mines by the exercise of the right of eminent domain."

I cannot resist the temptation to put in deadly parallel" by the side of this official declaration of the Democratic party of the State, the words of Mr. Coler's speech at the Manhattan Club.

This great Commonwealth, concentrating within its limits practical control of the great financial and transportation interests of the country, should consider seriously before indorsing the astonishing centralizing policy of the Republican party.

"The proposition that the States are powerless to regulate their own affairs and that Federal control is the only means of preventing the abuse of corporate power is a stigma which comes with ill grace from a citizen of New York, whether he be the President of the United States or no." NATIONAL OWNERSHIP OF COAL MINES.

to the the receival and reasonable process of development I have been describing.

DANGER IN DEMOCRATIC PROGRAMME.

What does the Democratic party propose to the control of the people of the I titled that the control of the people of the I titled that the propose of the people of the I titled that the term of the people of the I titled that the term of the people of the I titled that the term of the people of the I titled that the term of the people of the I titled that the term of the people of the I titled that the term of the people of the I titled that the term of the people of the I titled that the term of the people of the I titled that the term of the people of the I titled that the term of the people of the I titled that the term of the people of the I titled that the term of the people of the I titled that the people of the I titled that the People of the States of the United States of the People of the State of the People of the United States of the People of the United States of the Constitution of the United States of the People of the Un

NEGATIONS OF STAIR SHAPE AND ADDRESS OF STAIR SH

DEMOCRACY HAS NO PEINCIPLES.

Unfortunately this not very creditable act well illustrates the fatal weakness of the Democratic party. For forty years it has had no cohesion except by force of the desire to turn the Republican party out of office. It has had no policy upon which it could agree, but has been continually like Mr. Hill, with his coal plank calling for national ownership of the coal fields, and Mr. Coler, protesting against national interference. It has had no principles which it was not willing to throw overboard at a moment's notice on the chance of winning an election. For forty years it has uniformly taken its position, not with reference to what it believed, but with reference to what it believed, but with reference to producing Republican failure. In 1864 it declarded the war to be a failure, because the people seemed to be weary of the long struggle and there seemed a chance to appeal to their weakness; in 1872 it took Greeley as its candidate, although it hated him and abhorred his opinions, because there seemed a chance of dividing Republican voters; when the Republicans were for sound money, Democrats were for inflation and for selver, because cheap money was an a, many ery for the demagogue to catch the farey of the crowd, when the suppression of the Philippine insurrection became tiresome, they appealed again to the suppression of the Philippine insurrection became tiresome, they appealed again to the suppression of the Philippine insurrection became tiresome, they appealed again to the supposed weakness of the crowd, when the suppression they themselves had originally joined in requiring. When they did obtain power, full and uncontrolled, in the second administration of Mr. Cleveland, they were unable to use it, and although when they nominated Mr. Cleveland, they were unable to use it, and although when they nominated Mr. Cleveland, a large part of them have ever since hated him for the good qualities he displayed. ONLY TWO THINGS THE DEMOCRACY HAS

The reason for the Democratic party's failure under that administration was it was largained with the destructive habit and had no constructive capacity. For half a century the Democratic party has constructed nothing but the Southern Confederacy and the Wilson tariff bill. The Wilson tariff was so bad that the Democratic President would not sign it and denounced it as a fraud, its enforcement was accompanied by disaster and poverty; and its repeal under Republican rule has been followed by abounding prosperity; while the very men whose splendid courage wreathed the standard of the ost cause with imperishable renown, declare that the failure of the Confederacy was a blessing to mankind, to our common country, and to the people of the South themselves. Long ago, before the war for the Union, there was a Democratic party with capacity to govern. It exists no longer. A motiey crew of touters for votes by hook and by crook has usurped its name, and the appropriate expression of their political character is to be found in the coal plank of the New York Democratic platform, advertised under the name of Thomas deflerson. Col. Archie Baxter of Elmira was the last

speaker of the evening. Col. Baxter made one of his characteristic speeches, and was liberally applauded.

The Meet at Durland's.

The second meeting at which the Governor spoke was held in Durland's Riding Academy. In the words of the Hon. John S. Wise of Virginia and New York, it was "a yard wide all wool three threads in the reel" Republican rally. It was held under the direction of the West Side Republican Club. The big rectangular riding school will accommodate comfortably half of all outdoors, and standing room was at a premium there last night.

It was a typical Republican ratification meeting, with plenty of pretty girls and handsomely dressed women scattered handsomely dressed women scattered through the audience.

In the gallery above the big platform that had been erected along the south end sat one woman, dark of hair and eyes, and exquisitely gowned, who took an especial interest in the meeting. It was Mrs. Benjamin B. Odell, Jr. Below her, on the platform, sat Gov. Odell's white-haird and white-bearded father beside a younger son, Prof. Odell of Columbia University.

versity.

It was a meeting in which there was a boundless enthusiasm, but there were two names which the audience never tired of cheering whenever they were mentioned.

BEST&@

Boys' Clothing.

The right sort—not only good material, but correct in style and superior in workmanship -- the result of the efforts of our experts, who originate Boys' and Youths' Fashions.

We offer the largest and best assortment of Boys' and Pouths' Suits, Overcoats and Reefers ever shown, and at the unusually attractive prices, made possible by our largely increased manufacturing, and selling direct to the consumer at one moderate profit.

60-62 West 23d Street.

One was Theodore Roosevelt's and the other was Benjamin B. Odell's.

JAMES M. ENICK SPEAKS.

State-made corporations could oppress ize monopoly.

For example, when the Beef Trust, the six companies in Chicago, sought to exact their pound of flesh out of every consumer in New York and every other part of the land, at once the Attorney-General of the United States, acting under the direction of the President, arraigned them in court, obtained injunctions against them, and knowing full well that their power of strangling competition could only come through use of rebates granted by the railroads, the Attorney-General went into the Federal courts and by solemn injunction tied the hands of thirteen railroads from granting those secret rebates to this unlawful monopoly.

President Roosevelt and his Administration have not only bravely challenged the unlawful abuses of capital, but the President, also, by his conduct, his courage, his broadminded patriotism, won for labor the most important battle in which it ever engaged.

When the Governor appeared the crowd cheered and kept on cheering for seven minutes. When quiet was finally restored, Mr. Beck finished his speech and the Governor was introduced.

Odell's Speech at Durland's.

Odell's Speech at Durland's. He got a second ovation, which he had to stop by a wave of his hand in order to make his speech. Part of it follows:

If what I have seen to-night in travelling from one place to another in this great city is any indication of the temper of the people. I have no doubt that the size of our majority will exceed the fondest hopes and expectations of the most ardent Republican. [Application of the most ardent Republican.]

New York.

In every business affair, in every business concern, good, sound, prudent judgment demands that there shall be the greatest return possible with the least expense compatible with safe and prudent management of those business affairs. So, too, in the State the same principles which make for success in business, make for success in the administration of the Commonwealth's affairs.

Upon my assuming the office of Governor, I found that there were many useless expenses and that there were also many species of property that were not bearing their full and just proportion of the burden of taxes. While, therefore, attempting to reduce and to cut off unnecessary expenditures, I also sought to increase the revenues of the State without in any way interfering with the rights or liberties of corporations or individuals. How well we have succeeded is shown by the mere statement that in 1893, the last year of the Democratic control of the executive and legislative departments of the State, \$10,000,000 were levied in direct taxes on the people, while this year but \$748,000 are exacted from the whole people as a tribute for the maintenance of our State.

DEFICIT STORY CONTRADICTED. DEFICIT STORY CONTRADICTED.

In the city of New York you have received benefit this year by reason of this wisdom of Republican administration and the enact-ment of these laws to the extent of over four millions of dollars, and we are told that this result is merely temporary, and that in a few months we shall be obliged to borrow a sum of money, the amount of which almost makes those of us who are poor pale with

makes those of us who are poor pale with envy.

This law was supposed to be the discovery of my distinguished opponent. David B. Hill. He forgot to study the Constitution which had been amended under Republican administration or he never would have made the mistake of saying that it was possible in order to cover up a deficiency to put upon the people of this State a burden of six millions of dollars, because our Constitution prohibits the berrowing of a greater sum than one million of dollars without reference to a direct vote of the people.

A CRACK AT HILL. A CRACK AT HILL.

The Governor then defended his record in relation to the insane asylum manage-ment against the attacks of David B. Hill,

I want to say to you that there is no Governor, perhaps with one exception, and he is not in the chair now, that would ever dare to use these institutions for the purpose of advancing his own personal ends, whether they be political or mercenary, because he knows that the great people of this State would rise in their wrath to crush out both the party and the individual who were responsible for such a thing. BIGGER CANAL PRETTY SOON

BIGGER CANAL PRETTY SOON.

The Democratic party, in its haste to again secure the support of the people of this State, piedges itself to the building of a thousand-ton barge canal by submitting the question to a vote of the people in 1903. The Republican party, with that caution which has always characterized its utterances, because we want to feel that we are right, and when we are right we want to go ahead and go ahead quickly, the Republican party-therefore, has piedged itself to this improvement, but it has said: "We will not go back to the days of a direct tax again. We propose to build good roads in this State without imposing a tax upon the people, upon the homes of the farmer and the mechanic. [Applause.]

And we can do it, and I could tell you in the minutes if I would be again.

of the farmer and the mechanic. (Applause.)
And we can do it, and I could tell you in two minutes, if I would, how; but I do not propose to give that thunder away. I can tell you this, however, that this question will come before you much quicker than it is possible for it to come as the resultd of Democratic legislation. In all of the public papers of David B. Hill you will not find a single line advocating the slightest improvement to the canals of the State in which you are so much interested, and it was to Theodore Roosevelt and to the present Administration that whatever impetus has been given to the canal question is due.

I have made my pledee upon this question to the people of this State in my letter of acceptance, and I believe that before the close of 1963 it will be submitted to you, and, if approved, before 1904 the work will be in progress.

THE GOVERNOR CALLED OPF.

THE GOVERNOR CALLED OFF. When the Governor had been speaking about half an hour the committeeman who had charge of his itinerary told him it was time to start for The Bronx, so he

wound up in a hurry. As he left the platform he bowed to Mrs. Odell, and she waved her handkerchief at him. Lewis E. Carr of Albany spoke after the Governor departed and made a great hit.

one was Theodore Roosevelt's and the other was Benjamin B Od-life.

Assistant United States Attorney-General James M. Beck was the first speaker introduced by Richard T. Greene, president for the West Side Republican Club. He addressed himself a most entirely to national issues, saying in part.

New York has given or meant, but great as they may have been it it as given another young man to the Unior-lits brave introduced by Richard T. Greene, the strength of the Fersident, the strength of the Fersident for the fact that, under the Administration of President Roosevelt. It was speaking when Gov. Odell came at 1 want to point your attention to the first that, as civilization means compared to unlawfully—I use the word and yelled as long as the vision, but the English speaking peorie have never permitted the necessaries of life to be incompoply.

Therefore, when the shadow of the trusts oppressed the wase carner and consigner alike, this brave. courageous President who only wants to be right, determined to test once and for all in the courts of the land that the state of the same of the same of the land that the state of the same of the sam

WILL AGAIN.

I can honor a Democrat who is active in pushing the principles of his party, but I can't honor the man who changes his mind with every wind. Hill has tried to befor the people's intellect and turn their minds from the true issues involved in this campaign. The Republican party never fools the people.

The Governor referred to Mr. Grout's remark that platforms weren't as important in these days as candidates and said: "The Republicans believe in every pledge they make."

Gov. Odell then discussed the abolition of the direct tax, paying a tribute to the memory of Gov. Flower.

Speaking of the charitable organizations and asylums, he said:

What the immates need is not castles to

will exceed the fondest hopes and expectations of the most ardent Republican. [Applause]

The Republican party in its platform does not appeal to the passions or prejudices of men, nor does it make promises that are impossible of consummation. In summing up some of the results which have been achieved I shall not attempt flights of oratory, because that is beyond me, but I propose for a few moments to have a sort of heart to he rt talk with my Republican friends of New York.

In every business affair, in every business concern, good, sound, prudent judgment demands that there shall be the greatest

THE EAST SIDE ABLAZE.

It Was a Great Night for Adler and the Tenement Dwellers.

The Republicans of the lower East Side showed themselves bravely last night when the various organizations in the Ninth Congress district paraded around the district before marching to Cooper Union, There were over six thousand men in line. each carrying an American flag. They came from the Eighth, Twelfth, Fourth and Tenth Assembly districts.

Charles S. Adler, Republican candidate for Congress, marched at the head of the procession and was warmly greeted all along the line.

The demonstrations from the windows of the tenements were the most remarkable scenes ever witnessed in this quarter of the town in a political campaign. women and children leaned out of the windows, waving flags and cheering loudly for Odell and Adier. Many of the tenants lluminated the fronts of their apartments and set off fireworks.

There was scarcely a tenement in the two miles of the march that did not display a perfect cloud of red, white and blue. The sidewalks were filled with cheering crowds.

One of the Tammany leaders of the East

Side said last night:
"If the enthusiasm from the tenements If the enthusiasm from the tenements last night is any indication of what will happen on election day, it is all over with Goldfogle. I have been living down here for twenty-five years, and I never saw a more spontaneous demonstration for any candidate for office."

Parade in the Diamond Back.

A parade of the Republicans of the Twenty-ninth Assembly district to-night will be led by Senator Elsberg and Leader
A. T. Mason. The parade will stop at the
houses of Mayor Low, Edward Lauter-Blanch-ard and Keener.

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Ohio and the Empire Preside Republ with the from hi A pe arrived night. since which

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